

2	Land Governance, Civil Society and the UN	25
2.1	What is land governance?	25
2.2	Why does land governance matter?	28
2.3	Making land governance pro-poor	32
2.4	UN-CSO collaboration for pro-poor land governance	34
3	A broader understanding of what CSOs do reveals many valuable entry points for UN agencies.....	37
3.1	How CSOs promote pro-poor land governance.....	39
3.2	Generating information – Research, monitoring and evaluation	40
3.3	Sharing information for empowerment – Civic education and legal empowerment.....	41
3.4	Advocacy – Providing evidence and enabling representation.....	42
3.5	Organizing collective action.....	43
3.6	Providing technical support.....	44
3.7	Opportunities and entry points for collaboration.....	45
4	The UN’s role in upholding human rights standards and instruments facilitates and complements the work of CSOs	46
4.1	Land governance reform and human rights	48
4.2	A rights-based approach to promoting pro-poor land governance	49
4.3	Using UN and CSO comparative advantages to the full	53
5	UN agencies are in a strategic position to bridge the gap between government and civil society	54
5.1	Convene dialogue between government and civil society.....	57
5.2	Build bridges across the government-civil society divide	58
5.3	Put land on the public agenda.....	61
5.4	The UN as a catalyst for dialogue.....	62
6	The UN can play a key role in strengthening organizations of the poor for engagement in the reform process	63
6.1	The importance of grassroots organizations	65
6.2	The importance of coalitions and networks.....	65
6.3	Enhancing the organizational capacity of the poor	66

7	Funding should promote a broad-based movement for reform	68
7.1	Who to fund?	70
7.2	What to fund?	70
7.3	How to fund?	71
7.4	Accountability, yes; Bureaucracy, no	72
7.5	Needing to be accountable to the poor	73
7.6	Funding for empowerment	76